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increase their output more rapidly, caused much resentment and criticism in England. But the planters were unremitting in their efforts to strengthen their monopoly, and their opposition to the acquisition of other sugar-growing possessions was no slight factor in determining the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

The volume is an excellent example of scholarly investigation. It is based almost exclusively on manuscript sources and makes available a considerable amount of important data. This has been used with care and judgment, the author showing a keen appreciation of the facts that are significant. There are numerous useful charts depicting exports of sugar and trade balances, an excellent map, valuable statistical tables, and an index of sixty-three pages which is a model.

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The Socialism of Today. Edited by WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, J. G. PHELPS STOKES, JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN, HARRY W. LAIDLER, and other members of a committee of the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society. New York: Holt, 1916, pp. xvi+642. \$1.60.

An addition to the flood of books on socialism may very appropriately seek to justify its appearance on the ground that it is "different." "The first international and comprehensive source-book dealing with the Socialist movement in any language" is the description given this book by its editors (in italics) in their preface. It is a scholarly compilation of primary material for the study of socialism in the sense of a modern political movement, and will surely be welcomed by students and teachers of the subject.

Presumably the two chief problems in the making of a source-book are, first the selection, and secondly the arrangement of the material. Adequately to criticize the first, in the present case, would require a very complete knowledge of the pamphlet and of the documentary literature of socialism the world over. This knowledge the reviewer does not possess, and he can only say that the work appears to be both scholarly and critical, sympathetic, of course, but generally fair. The plan of arrangement adopted, however, gives rise to some reflections. In the attempt to represent the "present position and recent development" of socialist parties, we have two plans clearly suggested, the historical and the topical. The editors have chosen them both, combining them in a rather unsatisfactory fashion. The book is in two parts, the first

entitled "The Socialist Parties of the World," and the second "The Socialist Parties and Social Problems." The same material is obviously called for to complete either plan, and the result is confusing. Thus the first chapter, on the international, the most purely historical one in the book, summarizes the work of the international congresses in succession down to 1904—and then the others are taken up in the second part under the appropriate topics, according to the principal subjects discussed in them.

The difficulties of arrangement are further multiplied by the necessity of superimposing still a third plan on both the other two. For socialism *as a political movement* is neither international, national, nor yet local. It is not one movement; it is decidedly plural. In Part I this does not seriously interfere, the history of the movement in the various nations forming convenient chapter divisions. But in Part II it has a tendency to raise questions in one's mind to find "the" socialist position on some twenty modern problems in succession represented by an excerpt from some document, speech, or editorial in now one nation at one date and now another at a different date. The book would have been more serviceable with the material all placed in the first part, under the various national headings, with a separate division for the international activities of the parties. The place of Part II would be much better taken by a tabular list of references. As it stands it is inconvenient as a basis for the historical study of the various parties, while Part II conveys a misleading impression of a unitary world-movement.

The present editors also, like so many source-book compilers, injure rather than improve their work by yielding to the temptation to make it "stand alone." This a source-book can rarely if ever do, and should not attempt to do. Documents are useful in making history "live," but to get the history out of the documents is precisely what it is the historian's business to save us the labor of doing. Much of the material in the book would be better summarized, and then there could be either much more or much less interpretation and explanation, according as the history or any position which the documents were used to illustrate were written in the same volume (which would then cease to be primarily a source-book), or whether, on the other hand, it frankly accepted the supplementary position which a source-book properly occupies.

The impression of socialism derived from the book may occasion conflicting feelings. One is inclined to admire the tendency to grow "practical" and "sensible" in their objects and claims which the socialists show under the stress of political struggle. On the other hand, when the movement leaves its social philosophy and ideals in the antechamber

and enters the arena with the aims and methods of political opportunism, some of its attractiveness is lost. Even though we sympathize with the position of the working class, we must feel some disappointment when the passionate plea for justice becomes merely the working class in politics for what it can get out of it.

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The American Labor Year Book, 1917-18. Edited by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG. New York: The Rand School of Social Science, 1918. Pp. 384. \$1.25; paper, \$0.60.

This is the second of a series of annuals intended for the use of "socialist propagandists, labor leaders, and university professors" alike. It is considerably more extensive than its predecessor, and contains information on a wide variety of subjects related to labor problems, ranging from "Infant Mortality" to "Socialists on Milwaukee School Board." Of the six parts into which the book is divided, two have to do with "Labor and War," Part I being concerned mostly with developments in the United States and Part V with those abroad. Part VI deals with the political organizations of the laboring classes in this country, and Part II with the economic, while Part III considers "Labor and the Law." A somewhat miscellaneous assortment of articles is brought together in Part IV under the head of "Social and Economic Conditions."

There are several articles which throw interesting light on the points of view of workingmen. The histories of two prominent nationals are given by authors of the unions, together with copies of the constitutions. It is proposed to print a series of histories like these in future year books. There are accounts of the Bisbee deportation, the Mooney case, the murder of Frank Little, the eight-hour demand of the railway brotherhoods, and some of the more important recent strikes, all in a sympathetic vein. In contrast to these stand the somewhat hostile write-ups of the Council of National Defense and the Non-Partisan League. The I.W.W. is almost completely ignored.

Although decidedly propagandist, the majority of its contributors being socialists and labor leaders, or rather because it is openly so, it is a fairly reliable compendium of information. Most of the articles are signed (though not dated), and several important documents are printed. There are too a number of more careful discussions, such as Wolman's "Extent of Trade Unionism" and Price's "Occupational Diseases." Unfortunately it is not always easy or even possible to trace the sources of information given, and the statistics are often carelessly presented. Mr. Trachtenberg seems also to have yielded to the tendency to identify too hastily like-appearing movements in different cultures. But in spite of these qualifications the book fills a decided need in the field of labor publications.